AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1.　　(original)　　A method of determining whether a subject is at risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction comprising:

　　　　　　a)　　measuring the level of ApoCI protein in a biological sample from the subject; and

　　　　　　b)　　comparing the level of ApoCI protein in the biological sample from the subject to the level of ApoCI protein from a control,

　　wherein an increased level of ApoCI protein as compared to the control indicates that the subject is at risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction.

Claim 2.　　(original)　　The method of claim 1, wherein the ApoCI protein is associated with elevated large HDL levels.

Claim 3.　　(original)　　The method of claim 2, wherein the elevated large HDL is ApoCI-enriched.

Claim 4.　　(currently amended)　　The method of <u>claim 1</u> ~~any one of claims 1-3~~, wherein the level of LDL in the sample is normal.

Claim 5.　　(currently amended)　　The method of <u>claim 1</u> ~~any one of claims 1-4~~, wherein the subject is female.

Claim 6.　　(currently amended)　　The method of <u>claim 1</u> ~~any one of claims 1-5~~, wherein the subject has been previously diagnosed with atherosclerosis.

Claim 7.　　(currently amended)　　The method of <u>claim 1</u> ~~any one of claims 1-5~~, wherein the subject has not been previously diagnosed with atherosclerosis.

Claim 8.   (currently amended)   The method of claim 1 ~~any of claims 1-7~~, wherein the biological sample is selected from blood, serum, and plasma.

Claim 9.   (currently amended)   The method of claim 1 ~~any one of claims 1-5 or 8~~, wherein the subject is an infant.

Claim 10.   (original)   The method of claim 9, wherein the infant had low birthweight.

Claim 11.   (currently amended)   The method of claim 9 ~~any one of claims 9 or 10~~, wherein the biological sample is taken from the infant's umbilical cord.

Claims 12-16. (cancelled)

Claim. 17.   (currently amended)   A method of identifying a compound useful for the treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis, plaque rupture, apoptosis, or myocardial infarction comprising:

a)   contacting ApoCI polypeptide with a test compound; and

b)   determining whether the test compound binds to ApoCI or inhibits ApoCI activity,

wherein a test compound that binds to ApoCI or inhibits ApoCI activity is identified as a compound useful for the treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis, plaque rupture, apoptosis, or myocardial infarction.

Claims 18-28. (cancelled)

Claim 29.   (original)   A method of identifying a compound useful for the treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis, plaque rupture, apoptosis, or myocardial infarction comprising:

a)   contacting a cell that expresses ApoCI with a test compound; and

b)   determining whether the test compound inhibits ApoCI expression,

wherein a test compound that inhibits ApoCI expression is identified as a compound useful for the treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis, plaque rupture, apoptosis, or myocardial infarction.

Claims 30-36.   (cancelled)

Claim 37.   (original)   A method of treating a subject suffering from or at risk for developing atherosclerosis, plaque rupture, apoptosis, or myocardial infarction comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an ApoCI inhibitor.

Claim 38.   (original)   A method of increasing HDL metabolism in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an ApoCI inhibitor.